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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/080,971	02/21/2002	Pieter J. van Zee	100110363-1	1586

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
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EXAMINER

THAI, HANH B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2163

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/080,971

Applicant(s)

VAN ZEE, PIETER J.

Examiner

Hanh B. Thai

Art Unit

2163

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on RCE filed 2/23/2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The following is Non-final Office Action in response to the RCE filed February 23, 2006. Claims 1-49 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

2. Application's arguments regarding "set of assets" of claim 1 (pages 12-13) have been considered but are not found persuasive.

In response: examiner maintains that reference Parulski teaching of "picture elements" which including "pixel values" still reads on Applicant's use of "set of assets" from the digital camera. Applicant's definition of "set of assets" including "pictures, movies, audio, metadata and the like" (paragraph [0002]).

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-49 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 12-13, 15-25, 27-33, 36-39 and 41-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hossain et al. (US Pub. 2003/0059199 A1).

Art Unit: 2163

Regarding claim 12, Hossain discloses an asset normalizing method for processing a collection of digital image, comprising the steps of:

- automatically matching an asset organization scheme of digital images in a digital camera to a selected asset normalizer of a predetermined set of asset normalizers (abstract; summary and ¶[0032]-[0033], Hossain); and
- processing the collection of digital assets of digital camera into a standard structure in accordance with the best available asset normalizer (¶[0014] and [0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claim 22, Hossain discloses a digital camera system for processing a camera-specific organization scheme of digital image assets into a non-camera specific organization format, comprising:

- A comparison component for automatically matching the camera-specific organization scheme of the digital camera to a selected asset organization normalizer of a predetermined set of asset organization normalizers (abstract; summary and ¶[0032]-[0033], Hossain); and
- An asset-processing component, coupled to the comparison component, for organizing the digital image assets of the digital camera into a non-camera specific organization format in accordance with the selected asset normalizer to allow the digital image assets to be processed by a variety of devices (¶[0014] and [0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claim 36, Hossain disclose a computer-readable medium containing instructions for processing a collection of digital image assets from a digital camera that are organized in a

Art Unit: 2163

first organization format based on an asset organization scheme into a second organization format by:

- automatically matching the asset organization scheme of the digital camera to a selected asset organization normalizer of a predetermined set of asset organization normalizers (abstract; summary and ¶[0032]-[0033], Hossain); and
- processing the collections of assets of the digital camera into the organization format in accordance with the selected asset organization normalizer (¶[0014] and [0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claims 13, 23 and 37, Hossain discloses the automatically matching an asset organization scheme includes comparing the set of digital assets and metadata with a predetermined set of characterizations of assets and metadata to determine whether a match is present (¶ [0014] and [0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claims 15, 27 and 41, Hossain discloses the automatically matching an asset organization scheme includes, where no match is found, applying a fallback asset normalizer (abstract; summary and ¶[0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claims 16, 28 and 42, Hossain discloses the processing the collection of digital image assets of the digital camera comprises asset normalization that normalizes the asset organization scheme of the digital camera into the selected standard organization structure (¶ [0014] and [0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claims 17, 29 and 43, Hossain discloses the asset normalization includes at least one of: making explicit an identity and purpose of files, making explicit relationships between files, extracting data and metadata of files, where necessary converting formats of files,

Art Unit: 2163

and attaching associated asset handlers to specific asset types (§ [0014] and [0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claims 18, 30 and 44, Hossain discloses the asset normalization provides a file output that contains references to files and metadata determined to be relevant to a set of inputs (§ [0014] and [0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claims 19, 31 and 45, Hossain discloses that the file output includes files discovered by interrogating a file system to discover additional relevant files based on an asset normalizer's knowledge and heuristics (§ [0014] and [0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claims 20, 32 and 46, Hossain discloses processing the standard organization structure into a user-friendly structure that is at least one of: an audio-video presentation, still images, still images plus audio clips, video clips, and audio clips (abstract; summary and §[0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claims 21, 33 and 47, Hossain discloses providing for at least one of: viewing and hearing assets selected by the selected asset normalizer in an exogenous device (abstract; summary and §[0032]-[0033], Hossain).

Regarding claims 24 and 38, Hossain discloses the comparison component includes information that includes at least one of: a directory pattern, a file name pattern, and an image metadata pattern (§[0032]-[0033]; [0037] and [0043], Hossain).

Regarding claims 25 and 39, Hossain discloses a directory pattern is assembled by an ordered transversal to a depth of at least one directory beneath a predetermined location and concatenating directory names with or without separator characters or symbols (§[0032]-[0033]; [0037] and [0043], Hossain).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 14, 26 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hossain et al. (US Pub. 2003/0059199 A1) in view of Kain, III et al. (US 6,119,118) submitted by applicant.

Regarding claims 14, 26 and 40, Hossain discloses all of the claim limitation as discussed above, except indicating to the user that no match was found. Kain discloses a method for extending file system metadata including the indicating if there is no match found (col.2, lines 5-13, Kain). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art time of the invention to modify Hossain to include the claimed feature as taught by Kain. The motivation of doing so would have been to efficiently detect the change in digital image asset (col.1, line 62 to col.2, 5, Kain).

6. Claims 34-35 and 48-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hossain et al. (US Pub. 2003/0059199 A1) in view of Calia (US 5,450,504) of record.

Regarding claims 34 and 48, Hossain discloses all of the claimed limitations as discussed above, except a comparison a score that represents a quality of a match. Calia discloses a method for finding a most likely matching of a target facial image in database of facial images including an image comparison and score for each comparison (abstract and col.11, line 24 to col. 12, line 11, Calia). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art time of the invention to

Art Unit: 2163

modify Hossain to include the claimed feature as taught by Calia. The motivation of doing so would have been to efficiently digital image assets and determine a match (col.2, line 46 to col.3, line5, Calia).

Regarding claims 35 and 49, Hossain/Calia combination disclose the digital camera system wherein a highest score is the score that represents the quality of a best match (col.11, line 24 to col. 12, line 11, Calia).

7. Claims 1-2, 4-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski et al. (US 6,567,119 B1) in view of Bell et al. (US 6,147,742).

Regarding claim 1, Parulski disclose a method for automatically processing digital image assets of a digital camera, comprising the steps of:

- Receiving a set of assets and metadata from a digital camera that have been organized by the digital camera into a camera organization structure (summary and col.5, line 63 to col.6, line 32, Parulski discloses picture elements “a set of assets” and “metadata” in a digital camera) and
- processing the assets and metadata into a standard structure (summary and col.5, lines 46-62, Parulski discloses the selecting the images “set of assets and metadata” to be processed and converted to the finished file format “a selected organization structure”).

Parulski, however, does not explicitly disclose automatically identifying a selected restructuring scheme from a plurality of schemes. Bell, on the other hand, discloses photofinishing system and method for automated advanced services including automatically managing and generating an organized image set from a variety of input

sources (abstract; summary and col.3, line 44 to col.4, line 67 and col.5, lines 41-50, Bell). Therefore, Bell's teaching, in light of the invention's specification, reads on the claimed automatically identifying a selected restructuring scheme from a plurality of schemes. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the camera organized structure of Bell into the Parulski's system to derive the invention as claimed. The motivation of doing so would have been to improve the image quality in digital camera system and satisfy the needs of managing the audio data that is integrated with the images on the storage media (col.2, lines 8-22, Bell).

Regarding claim 2, Parulski/Bell combination discloses the method wherein automatically identifying the selected restructuring scheme comprises comparing the set of assets and metadata with a predetermined set of characterizations of assets and metadata to determine whether a match is present (col.6, lines 27-32, Parulski).

Regarding claim 4, Parulski/Bell combination discloses the method wherein automatically identifying the selected restructuring scheme includes, where no match is found, applying a fallback scheme (col.3, line 44 to col.4, line 67 and col.5, lines 41-50, Bell).

Regarding claim 5, Hossain/Parulski combination disclose the method of claim 1 wherein processing the assets and metadata into the selected organization structure comprises asset normalization ([0054]-[0059], Hossain).

Regarding claim 6, Parulski/Bell combination discloses the method wherein applying the asset normalization includes at least one of: making explicit an identity and purpose of files, making explicit relationships between files, extracting data and metadata of files, where

Art Unit: 2163

necessary converting formats of files, and attaching associated asset handlers to specific asset types (col.3, line 44 to col.4, line 67 and col.5, lines 41-50, Bell).

Regarding claim 7, Parulski/Bell combination discloses the method wherein applying the asset normalization provides a file output that contains references to files and metadata determined to be relevant to a set of inputs (col.3, line 44 to col.4, line 67 and col.5, lines 41-50, Bell).

Regarding claim 8, Parulski/Bell combination discloses the method wherein the file output includes files discovered by interrogating a file system to discover additional relevant files based on an asset moralizer's knowledge and heuristics (col.3, line 44 to col.4, line 67 and col.5, lines 41-50, Bell).

Regarding claim 9, Parulski/Bell combination discloses the method wherein processing includes processing the selected organization structure into a user-friendly structure that is one of: an audio-video presentation, still images, still images plus audio clips, video clips, and audio clips (col.3, line 44 to col.4, line 67 and col.5, lines 41-50, Bell).

Regarding claim 10, Parulski/Bell combination discloses the method wherein processing includes processing the selected organization structure to provide for at least one of: viewing and hearing the user-friendly structure in an exogenous device (col.3, line 44 to col.4, line 67 and col.5, lines 41-50, Bell).

Regarding claim 11, Parulski/Bell combination discloses the method wherein automatically identifying a selected restructuring scheme to use for processing a set of assets and metadata includes using a framework having a set of available asset normalizers to identify a best available asset normalizer (col.3, line 44 to col.4, line 67 and col.5, lines 41-50, Bell).

Art Unit: 2163

8. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski et al. (US 6,567,119 B1) in view of Bell et al. (US 6,147,742) and further in view of Kain, III et al. (US 6,119,118) submitted by applicant.

Regarding claim 3, Parulski and Bell combination discloses all of the claim limitation as discussed above, except indicating to the user that no match was found. Kain discloses a method for extending file system metadata including the indicating if there is no match found (col.2, lines 5-13, Kain). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art time of the invention to modify the combination of Parulski and Bell to include the claimed feature as taught by Kain. The motivation of doing so would have been to efficiently detect the change in digital image asset (col.1, line 62 to col.2, 5, Kain).

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hanh B. Thai whose telephone number is 571-272-4029. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Don Wong can be reached on 571-272-1834. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2163

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Hanh B Thai
Examiner
Art Unit 2163

April 24, 2006


DONWONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER